**AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:**

This listing of claims replaces all prior versions of the claims.

**LISTING OF CLAIMS:**

1-23. (canceled).

24. (new) An immunizing composition capable of inducing a cytotoxic response *in vitro* or *in vivo* against a virus through an MHC-1 restricted exogenous antigen presentation pathway without requiring viral replication comprising:

a first plasmid sequence comprising a first polynucleotide corresponding to all or a part of a viral genome coding for a viral core, and

a second plasmid sequence comprising a second polynucleotide coding for a viral envelope, a part of the viral envelope, or a viral surface protein;

wherein the polynucleotides are under the control of a promoter or promoters, and

wherein the polypeptides encoded by the polynucleotides are capable of forming viral particles selected for their fusogenic properties when binding to antigen presentation cells, for inducing a cytotoxic response through an MHC-1 restricted exogenous antigen presentation pathway, and for being defective in viral replication.

25. (new) The immunizing composition of claim 24, comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable vehicle.

26. (new) The immunizing composition of claim 24, further comprising a vaccine against another pathogen.

27. (new) The immunizing composition of claim 24, wherein the first polynucleotide codes for all or part of a human or animal retrovirus.

28. (new) The immunizing composition of claim 27, wherein the first polynucleotide codes for all or part of HIV-1, HIV-2, SIV, FeLV, or FIV.

29. (new) The immunizing composition of claim 24, wherein the host is a mammal.

30. (new) The immunizing composition of claim 29, wherein the host is a mouse.

31. (new) The immunizing composition of claim 24, wherein the two polynucleotides are on separate plasmids.

32. (new) The immunizing composition of claim 24, wherein the two polynucleotides are on the same plasmid.

33. (new) The immunizing composition of claim 24, wherein the second polynucleotide codes for VSV glycoprotein.

34. (new) The immunizing composition of claim 24, wherein the first polynucleotide codes for an HIV-1 Gag protein.

35. (new) A method of stimulation *in vivo* of cytotoxic lymphocytes through an MHC-1 restricted exogenous antigen presentation pathway without requiring viral replication comprising administering the immunizing composition of claim 24 to a mammal.

36. (new) The method of claim 35, wherein the immunizing composition comprises a pharmaceutically acceptable vehicle.

37. (new) The method of claim 35, wherein the immunizing composition further comprises a vaccine against another pathogen.

38. (new) The method of claim 35, wherein the first polynucleotide codes for all or part of a human or animal retrovirus.

39. (new) The method of claim 38, wherein the first polynucleotide codes for all or part of HIV-1, HIV-2, SIV, FeLV, or FIV.

40. (new) The method of claim 35, wherein the host is a mammal.

41. (new) The method of claim 40, wherein the host is a mouse.

42. (new) The method of claim 35, wherein the two polynucleotides are on separate plasmids.

43. (new) The method of claim 35, wherein the two polynucleotides are on the same plasmid.

44. (new) The method of claim 35, wherein the second polynucleotide codes for VSV glycoprotein.

45. (new) The method of claim 35, wherein the first polynucleotide codes for an HIV-1 Gag protein.

46. (new) The method of claim 35, further comprising testing cytotoxic T cells obtained from the mammal after administration of the immunizing composition in a cytotoxic test comprising:

(i) providing CTL from the mammal,

(ii) providing target cells comprising a peptide encoded by said viral genome contained in the plasmid sequences of the immunizing composition,

(iii) admixing (i) and (ii), and

(iv) detecting a CTL response.

47. (new) The method of claim 46, wherein said target cell is incubated with a synthetic peptide that is encoded by part of an HIV genome.

48. (new) A method of screening a composition that is capable of stimulating a cytotoxic response to a virus *in vitro* or *in vivo* by exogenous antigen presentation without viral replication, comprising

(A) administering the immunizing composition of claim 24 to a mammal; and

(B) testing cytotoxic T cells obtained from the mammal after step (A) in a cytotoxic test comprising:

(i) providing CTL from the mammal,

(ii) providing target cells comprising a peptide sequence encoded by said viral genome contained in the plasmid sequences of the immunizing composition,

(iii) admixing (i) and (ii), and

(iv) detecting a CTL response.

49. (new) The method of claim 48, wherein said target cell is incubated with a synthetic peptide that is encoded by part of an HIV genome.